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The only paper in New Mexico issued
every day in the year.

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No other newspaper published in
New Mexico takes more than
twenty-four hours of Associated
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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1915

THE STATE FAIR.

The New Mexico state fair is going
to be all that the literature claims for
it, and even more. It is to be a state
fair, in every sense of the word. In
proportion to population, no state in
the union has ever had such a fair as
New Mexico will have this year.

Not only will there be a full exhibi-
tion of the resources of the state—
splendid displays of the products of
the farm, the ranch, the garden and
the orchard, but it will be educa-
tional, social and commercial. People
from every section of New Mexico
will see what is being done in every
other section, what is being produced
in every other section. There will be
samples of products which are wanted
by this part of the state from that
part of the state, thus opening the
way for better home marketing and
exchange.

This program of the fair is so varied
that features in it must appeal to all,
young and old. The amusement fea-
tures are to be on a much greater
scale than has ever before been con-
templated, even in the great south-
west, and there can be no better out-
let for the farmer, the rancher, the
merchant, the professional man, than
to take advantage of the cheap rates
to Albuquerque at fair time.

There is a great inspirational value
in such fairs. It will arouse ambition
and stir to energy by showing what
others are doing in the state, and
what others might do. It will be a
living example of what has been and
what can be accomplished by the in-
dustrious spirit of the people who
have settled up a section of country
once included in the "Great American
Desert."

Those who have the fair in charge
have been working for months to get
it ready. No dollar of needed ex-
penditure has been lacking. The best
of judgment and influencing energy
have been put into it. President Putnam
and the men who have been called
to his assistance have done their
work, and done it well.

Furthermore, information comes
from practically every section of the
state indicating the coming of an un-
precedented number of people here,
each a host of information from railroad
agents, from commercial travelers,
from others who are in touch with the
sentiment in New Mexico.

The question up to January now
must be answered by "Yes" or "No."

BYRAN AND THE PRESS.

Mr. Bryan is indulging in his favor-
ite pastime of berating the news-
papers. He says now: "We all agree
that the newspapers are cruel, selfish,
reckless and untrustworthy."
What has happened in Mr. Bryan's

experience from 1896 to the present
date to lead him to such conclusions?
Have the newspapers been selfish
because they called attention to Mr.
Bryan's natural desire to gain a for-
eign, while he has consistently berated
the "money power" for the last twenty
years? Was he disillusioned by the
fact that the press related how
not content with the salary of secre-
tary of state, he procured the dis-
missal of that office by appearing with
half-fingers and gobs, the bearded
box and the living skeleton, at the
nominal figure of \$125 per perform-
ance and half the rate?

Have the newspapers been venal
because they called attention to the
fact that Mr. Bryan, while secretary
of state, advertised his own paper,
"The Commonwealth," as the secure
source of information about the poli-
tics of the government, a court tri-
bunal, an to speak, and official trans-
act, at the amazingly low price of 75
cents per annum if subscribed for in
"clubs of five"? We suppose it was
also venality for the press to publish
broadside that remarkable letter ad-
dressed about four for "diverging dem-
onstrations." In the poverty-stricken repub-
lic of Santa Domingo, possibly, Mr.
Bryan also regarded the criticisms of
his course in the House will come as
venal.

The third count in Mr. Bryan's in-
dictment of the newspapers is "reck-
lessness." Without doubt their reck-
lessness has been limited, in his esti-
mation, in their failure to discuss the
principles upon which were doctrines as
the "free and unlimited exchange of
silver at the ratio of sixteen to one,"
government ownership of railroads,
cancellation of bank deposits, limitation
of fortunes to the size of Mr. Bryan's
pile, and various other of the Neuro-
logic's vagaries.

"Untrustworthy" is the fourth count
in the indictment. The latest instance,
we take it, of the untrustworthiness
of the newspapers was when the press
gave to the public news that Mr. Bryan
had a secret understanding with
Dr. Tamm, which caused so much
misunderstanding in Berlin and such
embarrassment to President Wilson,
that Mr. Bryan found it better that
he resign, having brought the two na-
tions to the verge of war.

Mr. Bryan means well. So does
Colonel Roosevelt. The trouble is
that each has supreme confidence in
his own judgment, and each is im-
pulsively selfish. Each of them, be-
cause he has devoted fifteen minutes
of thought to any problem, has no
doubt of his conclusions. Any man
who shows that those conclusions are
contradicted by undisputed facts is at
once denounced as a scoundrel and
in league with the powers of dark-
ness. As the opinions of Roosevelt
and Bryan are diametrically opposed,
the authority of those opinions de-
monstrates each other untrustworthy,
and nearly every one agrees with each
of them in such denunciations.

ENGLAND HER OWN HARSH CRITIC.

The most hopeful exception in Eng-
land is the factious with which the
people, including those in authority,
acknowledge that the British have
not done their part in the war, have
not risen to the same heights of sacri-
fice and effort that have charac-
terized the French and the Russians.

On the opening of the parliament
speeches were made by Premier As-
quith, Lord Kitchener, secretary of
the navy, and First Lord of the Ad-
miralty. The premier frankly
acknowledged that grave mistakes
had been made by the government,
admitting that much of the criticism
had solid foundation. Lord Kitchener
was equally frank regarding the ad-
ministration of his department. Such
excuse as he offered was that no one
had imagined, when the war began,
that the preparations of the central
empire were so formidable. Asquith
admitted that British aviation had
fallen far short of what it should have
been, but promised that the defecti-
veness should be remedied.

The world at large knows that the
British people have not risen to the

TAKING EVERYTHING ON HIGH



emergency. They have been perfect-
ly willing to give their money, and
about 3,000,000 men have volunteered
for the war. Then (if) British
there are no longer soldiers in the
world, no better fighters. But there
should have been a million more to
offer themselves in the service of
their country. Herewith has almost
ceased, and if the strength of the
army is to be maintained conscription
must be resorted to.

In her work of the past, Great Brit-
ain has depended almost entirely upon
her navy and her gold. She is holding
the seas with her navy now. She
has furnished more than a billion and
a quarter dollars to her allies. She
is spending money at the rate of \$175,
000,000 a day, and that vast figure
will have to be increased as the strug-
gle goes on. But in this war she must
also place every man in the field who
is capable of bearing arms, keeping
at home only enough men to man-
ufacture supplies for the army and the
navy.

In the Napoleonic wars, Great Brit-
ain destroyed the French fleet and
blockaded the French coast. She spent
\$9,000,000,000 in thirteen years, most
of the money going to finance the
armies of Austria, Sweden, Prussia,
Holland and Saxony. She never had
many men under arms. Wellington's
army at Waterloo numbered approxi-
mately 25,000.

But instead of armed fighting armies,
as then, now it is a whole nation in
arms against whole nations, and Great
Britain cannot give men to do her
fighting, as in the past, because there
are no men to spare. She must bear
her part and she must do it, and
she is not doing it. Furthermore, with-
out military matters, she says she has
not done her duty, but promises that
her full duty shall be done before the
war is over.

The New York World has had un-
derstand another Teutonic conspiracy.
This time it was to create a strike of
the longshoremen at the Atlantic Pa-

THE TWO MYSTERIES

BY MARY MAPES DODGE.

WE know not what it is, dear, this sleep so deep and still;
The folded hands, the awful calm, the cheeks so pale and still;
The lids that will not lift again, though we may call and call;
The strange, white solitude of peace that settles over all.

We know not what it means, dear, this desolate heart pain;
This dread to take our daily work, and walk in it again;
We know not to what other sphere the loved who leave us go,
Nor why we're left to wonder still, nor why we do not know.

But this we know, our loved and dead, if they should come this day—
Should come and ask us, "What is life?" not one of us could say.
Life is a mystery as deep as ever death can be;
Yet, oh, how dear it is to us, this life we live and see!

Then might they say—these vanished ones—and blessed is the thought:
"So death is sweet to us, beloved; though we may show you naught;
We may not to the quick reveal the mystery of death,
Ye cannot tell us, if ye would, the mystery of breath."

The child who enters life comes not with knowledge or intent,
So all who enter death must go as little children sent.
Nothing is known. But nearing God, what has the soul to dread?
And as life is to the living, so death is to the dead.

vile and gulf ports. The president
criticizes him is that the bone is in his
head, but in his head, which does not
mean that he is untheaded.

Should former Governor Shatt
carry out his threat of returning to
Georgia, he can hardly expect the
most to meet him with a brass band.

Notwithstanding all the talk to the
contrary, it is pretty evident the Tex-
ans would welcome an invasion from
Mexico.

The chief difference between
Woodrow Wilson and the men who crossed

With Scissors and Paste

GERMANY AND THE DYE TRADE.

(Martin Marshall in London.)

American supplies are now coach-
ing the European battlefields in con-
siderable quantities and will continue
to be an increasing factor in the war.
The output of picric acid, necessary
for the manufacture of the high ex-
plosives used in shells, is being de-
veloped rapidly. It is this feature of
the situation that is most exasperat-
ing to the Germans. With character-
istic foresight Germany had arranged
for the practical control of the
world's supply of this material. It is
produced from coal tar, which also
yields many valuable drugs and dye-
stuffs. The German government had
for years before the war taken the
output of picric acid at a price so
high that the manufacturers were
able to sell the dyestuffs and drugs in
other countries far below the cost of
manufacture. In this way Germany
made 95 per cent of the world's pro-
duct of picric acid, selling foreign gov-
ernments what they needed for the
manufacture of high explosives. It
was this clever form of subsidy, and
not superior skill or cheap labor,
that gave the Germans the monopoly
of the coal tar products and business
of the world. Now Americans are
moving in plants to make not only
picric acid but dyes and drugs, also,
and so are England and France.

BASEBALL AT NIGHT

(Brooklyn Eagle.)

The Brooklyn Federal league base-
ball club has a big surprise up its
sleeve, and from the secrecy with
which all details are guarded it ought
to be a big one. At present, how-
ever, the fans will have to content
themselves with the information that
the Brooklyn department of buildings
today granted the Brooklyn club a
permit to erect five big steel towers,
each 12 1/2 feet square at the base
and 30 feet high, upon the grounds
of the club at Washington park.

Someone has ventured a guess that
the towers will be used for illumi-
nating purposes, and that Brooklyn
is going to have baseball games at
night, but W. S. Ward, the secretary
of the Brooklyn club, while he ad-
mitted that the towers will be built,
stated that the public would have to
wait its curiosity for a while, until
those are in shape for springing the
surprise.

THE LA FOLLETTE LAW IS DEAD.

(Washington Dispatch to the Evening Post.)

Amendment of the La Follette sen-
ator's law by the next session of con-
gress is believed to have been made
necessary today by the announcement
from the department of commerce
that Attorney General Gregory had
rendered an opinion upholding that
of Solicitor General Thurman of the
department that ships of all nations
having laws approximating those of
the United States are not affected by
the seamen's law and not subject to
its provisions, and by an additional
opinion by Mr. Thurman that vessels
brought under American registry by
an act of the last congress, when not
actually carrying passengers, will be
immune from the provisions of the
law for a period of two years.

The opinion of Mr. Gregory con-
firms the judgment long held by ex-
perts here that the provisions of the
La Follette law, which attempted to
compel all vessels of whatever na-
tionality using American ports to

obey the law, regardless of existing
provisions, would prove unworkable in
application. The effect of these in-
visions in practice will be to exempt
American vessels to operate at a
higher cost than their competitors,
and therefore will operate as a dis-
crimination against them, unless the
law is amended.

The second opinion of Mr. Thur-
man, that vessels recently brought
under American registry, and includ-
ing those which may be brought un-
der American registry by the act of
congress, will be exempt for two
years, affects 184 vessels of 365,514
total tonnage. It leaves a free field
for these ships during the present
time of high freight rates, and makes
the business of hiring foreign vessels
for American registry to take on an
attractive aspect. While such vessels
will have to comply with the law in
other respects, this advantage will be
considerable during the period of ex-
emption.

NEW GRADUATE OF KING SING.

(Boston Transcript.)

He must be poorly acquainted with
the springs that animate man-nature
who cannot see, in the King Sing
prison yard parade and jollification
on the return of Warden Osborne, a
revolution of attitude and spirit that
promises much for the reality of
prison reform. As a particular which
is related to the general effect, there
is also recorded for yesterday the re-
lease on parole of Jo Soko, who, enter-
ing Sing Sing as "an ignorant (mis-
er), found guilty of tampering with
a New York Central switch, passed
forth with excellent knowledge of
English, a trade, neatly dressed, and
no bad habits." Confidently he
stepped out of the prison, ready to
graduate him schooled in self-respect
and the will to make something
of himself. Yet he had served five
years before a presumption of his in-
nocence had raised itself in his favor.

"GETS-IT" FOR CORNS, SURE AS SUNRISE!

Any Corn, With "Gets-It" on It, Is an
Absolute "Goner!"

Yes, it's the simplest thing in the
world to get rid of a corn, when you
use "Gets-It," the world's greatest
corn-killer. Really, it's almost a
pleasure to have corns just be-
cause



"Gets-It" Puts Your Feet in Clover.

them come off with "Gets-It." It just
loosens the corn from the true flesh,
easily, and then makes it come "clean
off." 48 hours ends corns for keeps.
It makes the use of tape, corn-spreet-
ing bandages, irritating salves, knives,
scissors, and razors really look ridicu-
lous. Get rid of those corns quickly,
surely, painlessly—just easily—with
"Gets-It." For warts and bunions, too.
It's the 20th century way.
"Gets-It" is sold by all druggists,
25c a bottle, or sent direct by E.
Lawrence & Co., Chicago.

Confidence

is a most important factor in the securing
of credit. Your business may not need ac-
commodation today. Tomorrow a little aid
may be a great advantage. Get acquainted
with the officers of

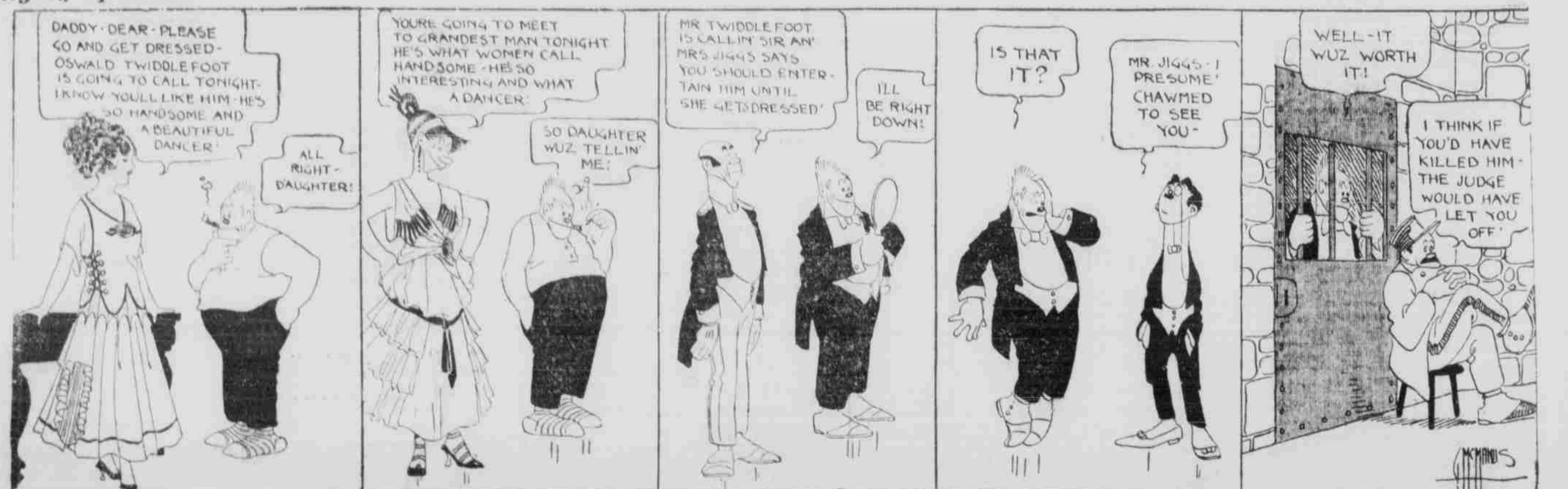
State National Bank

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.

Corner Second Street and Central Avenue

United States Depository : : : Santa Fe Railway Depository

Bringing Up Father



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By George McManus